VOID

POST-CONSTRUCTION BMPS

All permanent, post-construction BMPs are shown in the construction plans and in the ESPCP plan. The post-construction BMPs for this project include grassing, flumes, rip-rap at pipe outlets for velocity dissipation and outlet stabilization, channel/ditch stabilization with permanent soil reinforcing mats, coconut fiber blanket, sod, rip-rap, concrete slope paving and concrete ditch lining where necessary. The post-construction BMPs shall provide permanent stabilization of the site and prevent accelerated transportation of sediment and pollutants into receiving waters.

Sediment shall not be washed into inlet. It shall be removed from the sediment traps and disposed of and stabilized so that it will not enter the inlets again. All disturbed areas left mulched after thirty days shall be stabilized with permanent grassing.
The contractor shall maintain erosion control measures until permanent ground cover has been stabilized as shown on plans.

All roadway and parking shoulders should be grassed as soon as final grade is achieved behind curbs.

Sediment and erosion control measures should be checked after each rain event. Each device is to be maintained or replaced if sediment accumulation has reached one half the capacity of the device. Additional devices must be installed if new channels have developed.

Erosion control measures must be maintained at all times. If full implementation of the approved plan does not provide for effective erosion control, additional erosion and sediment control measures shall be implemented to control or treat the sediment source as directed by the onsite inspector or the design professional.

SILT FENCE INSTALLATIONS WITH J-HOOKS AND SPURS

Silt fence should never be run continuously. The silt fence should turn back into the fill or slope to create small pockets that trap silt and force stormwater to flow through the silt fence. This technique, or configuration, is commonly referred to as J-hooks or spurs. The J-hooks shall be utilized on all silt fences that are located around the perimeter of the project and along the toe of embankments or slopes. The J-hooks shall be spaced in accordance with the Typical Location Details for silt fences/baled straw. Spacing for J-hooks shall not be less than 50 feet except as noted. Silt fences that are near the outlet of culverts, cross drains, and storm drains shall have a minimum of three (3) J-Hooks on both sides of the structure at spacing not to exceed 30 feet. J-Hooks shall be paid for as silt fence items per foot. All costs and other incidental items are included in cost of installing and maintaining the silt fence.

MAINTENANCE AND STABILIZATION MEASURES

See Special Provision 161 and 700 and other contract documents for maintenance and stabilization measures.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Where attainable, locate waste collection areas, dumpsters, trash cans and portable toilets at least 50 feet away from streets, gutters, watercourses and storm drains. Secondary containment shall be provided around liquid waste collection areas to minimize the likelihood of contaminated discharges. The Contractor shall comply with applicable state and local waste storage and disposal regulations and obtain all necessary permits. Solid materials, including building materials, shall not be discharged to Waters of the State, unless authorized by a Section 404 Permit.

INSPECTIONS

All inspections shall be documented on the appropriate Department inspection forms. See Special Provision 167 and other contract documents for inspection requirements. These inspections shall continue until the Notice of Termination (NOT) is submitted.

Failure to perform inspections as required by the contract documents and the NPDES permit shall result in the cessation of all construction activities with the exception of Traffic Control and Erosion Control. Continued failure to perform inspections shall result in non-refundable deductions as specified in the contract documents.

By agreement with Georgia EPD, the Department's Construction Project Engineer will be responsible for the seven day inspections required for new BMP installations.

NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Non-storm water discharges defined in Part III.A.2 of the NPDES Permit will be identified after construction has commenced. These discharges shall be subject to the same requirements as storm water discharges required by the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act, the NPDES Permit, the Clean Water Act, the Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia, Department Standards, and contract documents.

DE-WATERING ACTIVITIES AND USE OF PUMPS

Any pumped discharge from an excavation or disturbed area shall be routed through an appropriately sized sediment basin, silt filter bag or shall be treated equivalently with suitable BMP's. The contractor shall ensure the post BMP treated discharge is sheet flowing. Failure to create sheet flow will obligate the contractor to perform water quality sampling of their pumped discharges. The contractor shall prepare sampling plans in accordance with the current GAR100002 NPDES permit utilizing by a Certified Design Professional. No separate payment will be made for water quality sampling of pump discharges.

OTHER CONTROLS

The Contractor shall follow this ESPCP and ensure and demonstrate compliance with applicable State and/or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations.

The Contractor shall control dust from the site in accordance with Section 161 of the current edition of the Department's Specifications.

SEDIMENT STORAGE

The following table summarizes the required and available sediment storage for every outfall on this project. The Contractor shall provide and maintain the storage volumes for the BMPs specified in this table.

Outfall ID	Total Drainage Area (acres)	Disturbed Area (acres)	Required Sediment Storage Volume (CY)	Total Storage Volume Provided (CY)	Sediment Basins		Check Dam		Inlet Sediment Traps	
					Pond #	Total Volume	# of Devices	Total Volume	# of Devices	Total Volume
# 1	1.09 AC	0.18 AC	12.06 CY	15.02 CY	N / A	N / A	4	15.02 CY	N / A	N / A
# 2	4.72 AC	0.67 AC	44.89 CY	55.68 CY	N / A	N / A	11	55.68 CY	N / A	N / A
# 3	1.53 AC	0.44 AC	29.48 CY	16.72 CY	N / A	N / A	8	16.72 CY	N / A	N / A
# 4	150.38 AC	0.96 AC	64.32 CY	18.30 CY	N / A	N / A	6	18.30 CY	N / A	N / A
SHEETFLOW	4.16 AC	4.16 AC	278.72 CY	227.16 CY	N / A	N / A	40	227.16 CY	N / A	N / A

In order to prevent runoff from bypassing inlet sediment traps, a temporary berm shall be installed on the downstream side of all inlet sediment traps that are not located in a low point or an excavated sump. Temporary berms, when necessary, shall be a minimum of 18" high and constructed in a manner that ensures stormwater does not bypass the inlet. The Contractor may submit alternate temporary containment berm designs to the Project Engineer for approval.

Many of the outfalls listed above do not provide the required 67 CY of storage.
The average disturbed area for the outfalls is 6.27 acres with a maximum disturbed area of 4.16 acres. The work consists of minor grading and paving and has minimal land disturbance. The duration of disturbance for this project is comparable to installing a sediment basin. Adding sediment basin large enough to meet the required storage volume would signifiantly increase the amount of disturbed area required to perform the work and increase the exposure time for distrubed areas, as well as add additional hazards close to the roadway. The corridor is also lined with commercial and residential properties that make fitting adequate sediment basin more difficult.

3/1/2007 GPLN

GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

REVISION DATES

STATE OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE: DISTRICT SIX - ROAD DESIGN

ESPC GENERAL NOTES

CR 19 / OLD FEDERAL RD
GRADE SEPARATION
AT CSX RAILROAD

DRAWING No. 51-02